ing the command have been characterized by great activity. The squadron are all now on their way to the northward. As injunctions of secresy have been the northward. As injunctions of secresy have been haid upon the officers by the government, it is difficult to find out anything about the movements of the expedition. All officers and men are forbidden by a "general order" to write to their friends, for the press, converse on the subject, and Heaven knows what besides; their journals are to be handed in to the Navy Department; all their collections—paid for out of their meagre and miserable salaries—are to become the property of government. Was ever such an abscribty?—under our laws, and the present age, for the government to attempt gag-law, and after, too, so much talk has been made about this expedition, to now make a force and mystery of it. I have gleaned, however, that the squadron will all rendezvous at the Loo Choo islands by June, and thence, after organizing and drilling, proceed to Nangasaki. Commodore Perry has given us to understand that he will be back here by September. They do say he is not over well pleased that the Department has not kept its promises, and despatched the other ships—alleghany, Powhatan, Vermont, &c.—and that he is determined not to compromise himself, but proceed most cautiously. The squadron, as it now stands for this formidable exploit, consists of the Mississippi, 10 guns, 300 men; Susquehanna, 9 guns, 200 guns, 200 men; Supply, 6 guns, 45 men; Caprice, (chartered) 4 guns, 30 men; in all 1,035 men, and 71 guns, of the following calibre—27 heavy 68's, and the balance 32's, besides a handsome park of field artillery and howitzers.

The Susquehanna bas been at Shanghae since my last. She attempted to reach Nankin first, as the force of the rebel chief, Tien-Tek, was victoriously entering its gates. Fortunately she grounded before a very long way up the river. But the attempt is considered here as most impolitic on the part of Mr. Marshall, who, to gratify his vanity, has jeopardized the American interests in that quarter. It will be impossible to counteract the impression made upon the minds of the rehels that she was about laid upon the officers by the government, it is diffi-

has orders to look after several more vessels for the same purpose.

A great excitement just now occupies the foreign mind, and furnishes material for the "little" newspapers in China. It is no less than the continuation of the French flagstaffaffair, mentioned in my last. It seems that sometime in April the crew of the French frigate Capriciouse did erect their staff and hoist their flag in the usual French style, to the great indignation of the English and other residents. As a matter of course, some wild spirits, under various excitements, treated the flag with various marks of contempt, and finally one night, about fortnight ago, during a strong breeze, some mistering the staff, in hopes of its falling. This has so exasperated the French minister here, More. Buoselillon, that he despatched a frigate to Whampoa to keep a lookout.

lillon, that he despatched a frigate to Whampoa to keep a lookout.

On the 29th April, as two English merchants were walking in the gardens, by name Hill and Taylor, they were seized by an armed party of French officers and men, and forcibly carried to Whampoa and kept priseders all night. A sort of trial was instituted, in which efforts were made to induce these gentlessen to confess that they had something to do with the insult to the flag; but with no success—so they were liberated. Great indignation ex sts arong the English, and there was some talk of H. B. M. frigate Spartan going up to Whampoa, and a fight thereon. These little things sometimes cause great results. Capt. Rocquemarel has positively refused to apologise for his conduct, so it may furnish some astute orair in Parliament with an excuse for putting a few questions to her Majesty's ministers.

There are twelve large vessels loading here for San Francisco with chow-chow cargo and Coolles.

San Francisco with chow-chow cargo and Coolies.
The little Pathfinder is again off for San Francisco
with a valuable cargo and a scaled mail. She belongs to Ogden & Haynes, enterprising merchants of
that place, who have established the Oriental Line of mail clippers. Success to them, and a government contract for a line of steamers. Should any authentic information as to the movements of the United States squadron reach me, I will send it to you. There is nothing more of any importance worth communicating at present. So, chin-chin.

We extract the following important intelligence from the latest correspondence of the London

Times:

Constantinoria, June 20, 1853

After the despatch of Redschid Pacaa's reply to Count
Resestrade, M. Balabine, Secretary to the Russian Mission, left last Friday for Odersa carrying with him, it is
mad, the archives of the legation, and all the members
of the mission. M. Argyropule is new that only dislomaste functionary remaining in Constantinople. The
Ch-noellery and the Russian Past Office employes still remain. On Friday night (June 17) the Caradoc arrived in
port, having on board a special messenger from the forsign office. On Thursday last the two steam frigates, the Niger and the Retribution, arrived from
Bealta Bay. The Eritish feet there is composed of
six ships of the line, seven steam frigates, and
one saling frigate. The Freech fleet consists of these
han-of battle ships, three ricam frigates, and threedespatch steamers, and is commanded by Vice Advariat
de la Fanse. It is most difficult to estimate the real
force that Turkey is able to place under arms. It is said,
however that the disciplined force will consist of 200,000 however that the disciplined force will consist of 200,000 men, about half of which are in Europe and half in Avia. This estimate may possibly, or even probably, be exagerated; certain it is, however, that should a war break out the number of irregular warriors would be immense, and these mostly (in Avia at least) comprised of avalry, well menuted, and being principally nomad tribes, siready born and bred to at frequier ministry life. The Turkish regular army, badly officered as it is, would probably prove no match to a Russian force fresh from quarters, where it is a bad commissariat had weakened it but having defeated the regular force the Russians might flad Turkey as difficult to subdice as Nacoleon's marshals did Spain under like circumstances. Yesterday official news arrived from Prince Stourize of Jassy to the Moldavian Charge d'affaires here, that the Russian troops had erossed the frontier, but this news, though official is scarsely worthy of credit, as sufficient time has not also defect Patriarch has lately prepared an address of them to the Sultan for the late firman issued in their favor. The Slavonians of the Greek religion refused to sign it.

favor. The Slavonians of the Greek religion refused to sign it.

On the occasion of the presentation to the Sultan of the newly arrived Austrian internuncio, the Baron de Bruck, it is said that his Majesty showed unusual feeling in selecting him, saying by had never doubted for a moment the good feelings of the Emperor of Austria towards himself, and that in appointing an autosation whose talents had gained him European renown, the Emperor had given another proof of that good feeling which will be appreciated.

The Galatz steamer has brought news of a massacre at Bourgs, which will probably turn out, like a hundred other similar rumors to be but a tavorn brawl. Certain it is, however, that some lives have been loit.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from the Danubs, affirms positively that the Russians are building a fort at Sulvas. He states that all com merce is suffering severely from the present circumstances.

from the present circumstances.

Exchange on Lordon 122% to £21 sterling.

Any ship owers exciting out vessels to load here in port would obtain enormous freights, and considering the presence of the fleet, there would be no risk. Coals for the fleet are also in great demand.

The following letter from Constantinople, dated the 19th of June, proceeds from a well informed

In the answer given to the ultimatum of Count Newelpode are not inserted the following words, but which
were communicated separately: "The Tuckish Ambassader, who would be orepared to leave for St. Petersourg,
would exclain to the Emperor of Russus the motives
which have occasioned the refusal to accept is—the ultimatum." It is supposed that the proposition with refersome to an ambassader would, at all events, possess the
advantage of gaining a little time. In a mouth more the
Perte would be able to have on foot 250,000 men. M de
Brusk is most acrively engaged in the work of consillation, and in exclavoring to make his government be accopted as a mediator; but I much doubt his success. The
movement of steamers, English and French, is very great,
med sach day the cannon announces some new acrival-

Besika, and the two Admirals are expected from one mement to another.

Imperiant intelligence has been received from Servia.
The Prince offers 45,000 men of whom 15,000 are for the pretection of the fortrees of Belgrade and 30,000 for hat of the frontiers of the Principality.

Geld is being coined in great abundance at the mint, and four mashines are at work day and night. Four ships are being fitted out for immediate service at the arsonal. The recife of Constantinople have received orders to muster. The Sanitary Intendance has anolished the quaranties of Syria. The English Ambassador received despatches on Friday, the 17th, brought by land, and on the following day the same courier left."

The following is a complete list of the cabinet ministers of Russia:—

1. Prince Techernyscheff, General of Cavalry and Ministers of Russia:—

1. Prince Techernyscheff, General of Cavalry and Ministers of War, President of the Imperial Council and of the Ministry.

It Price of War, President of the Imperial Council and of the Ministry.

2 Count Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Empire, Privy Coencillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs—his assistant secretary. J G Seniavin, Sepator.

3 Price Welkorsky, General of Infantry, Minister of the Reyal Househeld and Appanages.

4. Count Von Alderberg, General of Infantry and Postmanter General.

5 Count Klommichel, General of Infantry Detector General of Honis at Chausees and Public Buildings.

6. Count Wrontschenko, Privy Councillor, Minister of Pinance and Secretary of State.

7. Herr Chitrovo, Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the Empire.

the Empire.

8 Count Kisseleff, General of Infantry, Minister of the

Imperial Demains.

9 Prince Shirinski Schimatow, Privy Counciller and Benator, Minister of Public Education.

10. Count Panin, Privy Councillor, Secretary of State and Minister of Justice.

71. Count Perowski, Privy Counciller and Minister of

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The London Times of July 6, says:—
We have received by electric talagraph a despatch from Viens, dated yeaterday (the 5th), which announces that the Fruth was passed at Leova by the corps destined for the occupation of Wallachia, and at Skouliany by the corps which is to invade Moldavia.

General Gortschakeff was to arrive at Bucharest this day.

day.

(BY SUBMAINE TRIMBAPH)

PARIS Joly 5-6 P. M.

The Minister of the Marine left Paris yesterday on a tour of inspection of the Channel ports and the ports from Have to Burdeaux.

In consequence of the rumor that England will not allow her feet to enter the Dudanelles having again been circulated on 'Change, there was a considerable rise of all the funds. The Threes per Cents closed at 71fr 10c, for the end of the month, and the Four and a Haif per Cents at 102 fr.

The Eastern Question in England.

PASSAGE OF THE PRUTH BY RUSSIAN TROOPS—AUSTRIAN MEDIATION—ENGLAND'S VIEW OF THE RASTERN QUESTION—FINANCIAL PANIC IN LON-

TRIAN MEDIATION—ENGLAND'S VIEW OF THE
EASTERN QUESTION—FINANCIAL PANIC IN LONDON—MANIFESTO OF NICHOLAS—RESCRIBETACIA'S
REPLY TO NESSLEDDE—LAYEST PARISIAN REPOETS, ETC.

When the packet left, the greatest uncertainty
continued to prevail upon the momentous subject of
peace or war with Russia.

On Saturday, the 2d inst., the day of the departure
of the Arabia, a submarine telegraphic despatch was
received, announcing the entry of 12,000 Russian
troops into Moldavia: this news produced a great
perturbation on the London Stock Exchange, the
English consols at once going down i per cent. On
the following Monday the truth of the actual occupation of the Moldavian provinces was denied. It
was, however, announced in Paris that official accounts had reached the French government, to the
effect that the Emperor of Russia had, on the 27ta
ult, issued a decree commanding the passage of the
Pruth by his forces. This operation was accomplished on the 4th July. It was reported that at the
cabinet council held in London on the 2d, it was decided that the occupation of the principalities by
the Russians should not be considered a casus bell,
on condition that Russia would not object to the
entry of the combined fleets into the Dardauelles. The
bellef in the efficacy of the Austrian mediation
gained ground. It was suggested that Count Gullay
should propose that Turkey should sign a treaty embedying the stipulation of the last firman, not with
Russia alone, which she objects to do, but with all
the powers, and that the parties to the treaty should
at the same time guarantee Turkey against any aggression from Russia.

The London News of July 6th says:—The following extraordinery document reached London ye tarday. A version differing somewhat from the present
has been published with omissions which are here
supplied:—
By the grace of God,

has been published with omissions which are here supplied:

By the grace of God,
We. Nicholas I.

Frogeror and Autocrat of all the Russias and Czar of Posand &c. &c. &c.

Inform all people.

Be it known to our beloved and faithful subjects.

The defence of our faith has always been the sacred daty of our blessed ancestors.

From the day it pleased the Almighty to place me on the throne of our fathers, the meintenance of the holy obligations with which it is inseparably cannected has been the object of our constant care and attention; these, acting on the groundwork of the famous treaty of Kainead jir, which subsequent solemn treaties with the Ottoman Forte have fully conditioned, have ever been directed to wards upholding the right of our Church.

But to our extreme grief, in latter times notwith stancing all our efforts to defend the laviolability of the rights and privileges of our orthodox church, numerous wiffol acts of the Ottoman Porte have infringed upon these rights, and threaten finally the entire overthrew of all that ancient discipline so preclose to orthodoxy.

All our efforts to restrain the Porte from such acts have proved in vain, and even the word of the Sulvan, selenoly gives us by himself, was soon faithestly broken.

Having enhausted all means of conviction, and having in vain tried all the means by which our just claims could be peaceably adjusted, we have deemed it indispensable to move our armies into the provinces on the Danube in order that the Perte may see to what her stubborrness may lead

But even new we have no istention of commencing war, in occuping those provinces we wish to hold a sufficient pledge to guarantee for ourselves the restablement of our rights under any circumstances whatever.

tablishment of our rights under any circumstances whatever.

We do not seek for conquests. Russia does not require them. We seek to vindicate those rights which have been so openly violated.

We are even yet ready to stop the movements of our armies if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself solemnly to respect the inviolability of the orthodox churen; out if obstinacy and blindness will it otherwise then, calling God to our said, we leave it to him to decide our quarries and in full confidence in the right hand of the Alwighth we shall move forward on behalf of the arthodox faith. Given at Peterbeff, on the 14th (26th) day of June, in the year of the birth of Christ 1833, and of our reign the 26th.

in the year of the birth of Christ 1833, and of our reign the 28th.

Sealed at the Senate in St. Petersburg on the 14th (26th) June, 1853.

To the original of this document the own hand of his Majesty is signed.

From Constantinople we have letters of the 19th ult. The most interesting portion of their contents is the text of the note sent by Reschid Pacha to M. de Nesselrade, in reply to his communication requesting the Porte to accept Prince Menschikoff's ultimatum. The pussages of most immediate interest are those which refer to the threatened crossing of the frontier by the Russian forces. Attentively considered, these passages are not found to contain an express declaration by the Ottoman minister concerning the view which his government will take of the projected invarious as affecting the relations between Russia and the Porte. Reschid Pacha pronounces most positively upon the moral character of the threatened act; but as to the effect which it may have more the relations to the content of the threatened act; but as to the effect which it may have more the relations existing the relations that the property of the threatened act; but as to the effect which it may have more the relations to the effect which it may have more the relations to the effect which it may have more the relations to the effect which it may have more the relations to the effect which it may

there can scarcely be more than one opinion; intion is carried to held by the state of the control of the con

being compromised. From the Parisian correspondence in the Times of the 6th iust., we also extract the following

shiered, these passages are not found to contain an express occursion by the Uttoma minister court be projected invarience as affecting the relations between Russia and the Porte. Benchi Pacha protter the relative position to the two governments into a speace he is silect.

The relative position to the two governments from all peace he is silect.

The relative position to the two governments into an appeace he is silect.

The relative position of the two governments from a speace he is silect.

The relative position of the two governments from a peace he is silect.

The relative position of the two governments are the relative position of the peace of the relative position of the relative positi

ment the Fruth is crossed. A letter from Vienna, in a Belgian paper, states that Count Gyulai's mission to \$2. Petersburg is possively a diplomatic one, and it adds that the 'good offices' of Austria have been accepted by Russis and the Forte.

A member of the French diplomatic corps, who has been very recently in Greece, had an audismos of the Emperor on Saturday. The language of Louis sia-poleon was most temperate and expressive not merely of the wish but also of the expectation of the maintenance of peace. He rather thought that the Emperor of Russis would do no more than accept the Danubian Principalities, and then that negotia ions would commence. There was nothing apparent of any intention of drawing back; on the centrary, the Emperor is said to have expressed himself much pleased at the position France has as sugged in the present discumstances.

T is also stated that the Emperor, in a conversation which he had with M Hubber the Austrian Minister, extressed himself in the mest peak terms. At the close of their interview is observed that he would under no sircumstances shardon the defence of European law, while the would at the rame time leave a door open for the Fingeror Nicholas. "It is not my intention," said he, "to end avor to humiliste Russis."

I have been further informed that a distinguished statemen, absect from Paris, made use of the following expression in a letter to a political friend.—"Do not be lieve in war."

Prince 6h ka, a relative of the Hospodar of Moldavia, leaves Paris this day for the Principality. The Prince, who is married to a French lady, has been residing some time in Paris.

A relegrative despatch received in Paris announces that Vice Admiral Hawelin, appointed to the c manad of the French fleet sailed on Sunday morning from Toulou, on board the steam or vette, the Pluton, to assume his command. A himself Hawelin appointed to the c manad of the French fleet sailed on Sunday morning from Toulou, on board the steam or vette, the Pluton, to assume his command.

The Russo-Turkish Question in a French

Imperial Point of View. We translate the following significant article from the Paris Constitutionnel of July 5. It is from the pen of the Emperor Napoleon's favorite journalist, Mons. Granier de Cassagnac, and may be taken as an expression of the French Emperor's views :-

Mons. Granier de Cassagnae, and may be taken as an expression of the French Emperor's views:—

The hope reasonably based upon the legitimate regards due to the good offices of Austra, accepted by the Czar, has just vanished. A Bassian corps d'armée occupies Jassy, the capital of Moldavia We will not lose our time in recrimination on this fact; we prefer characterizing it, and examining its probable consequences.

The entry of the Russians into Moldavia constitutes, schatever may be said of it, an act of war the most manifest, the most flagrant. Russia has no direct right to the occupation of the Moldavial territory; and whatever may be the protestations with which the Czar may accompany the passage of the Pruth by his troops, the fact draws from its very nature a character which renders explanation useless and palliatives powerless. A cannon shot fired on a Turkish vessel or post would not be an act so essentially hostile as the presence of the Russians at Jassy; for a cannon shot might result from surprise, whilst an occupation of territory presupposes, in the highest possible degree, reflection and a deliberate purpose.

The treaty of Kainardji, concluded in 1774, and quoted in the note of M. de Nesselrode, conferred on Russia, by its sixteenth article, merely a right of intercession in favor of the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, in case they should be oppressed by the Sultan. The treaty of Akermann, concluded in 1826, transformed the right of intercession in favor of the principalities, a right of guarantee. In fine, the organic regulation of 1834, which became the very constitution of Moldavia and Wallachia, has changed this right of guarantee into a right of protectorate.

Thus, up to 1829, the epoch when the treaty of Adriance was concluded.

the organic regulation of 1834, which became the very constitution of Moldavia and Wallachia, has changed this right of guarantee into a right of protectorate.

Thus, up to 1829, the epoch when the treaty of Adrianople was concluded. Russia possessed in the interest of the principalities a right which extended more and more, and which was successively a right of intercession, a right of representation, a right of guarantee, and a right of protectorate. But all these rights necessarily implied the complete separation of the Moldovalic from the Russian territory; for if the Czar had been at home at Jassy, or at Bucharest, the Moldavians would have been his subjects, and there would have been no necessity for four successive treaties to obtain from the Suitan the right of guarantying or protecting them.

The treaty of Adrianople stipulated a contribution of war due by the Sultan to Russia; and the fourth article provided that as soon as Turkey should have paid this contribution the principalities should be evacuated by the Russians. The Czar, therefore, recognized the right of Turkey over the principalities, since he declared that he only occupied them as a pledge for sums due, and since he evacuated them, in 1834.

In 1845 the troubles which occurred in the Moldovalic provinces were the motive for a new entry of the Russians; but the Czar declared to all Europe that he was acting in common with Turkey, and in the interest of the re-establishmen of order. This concert of the two powers was regulated by the treaty of Balta-Liman, of the 1st of May, 1849, of which we have already spoken; and the fourth article declared that Russia shouli not have the right of entering on the Moldovalic territory except in case of internal troubles experienced in common with Turkey, and of only occupying it conjointly with the Turkish troops, neither of the two bodies exceeding 35,000 men.

This treaty of Balta-Liman, the last convention which took place between Turkey and Russia, gives therefore to the Czar merely one right; that of

says, in express terms—"The Pruth shall continue to separate the two empires from the point where it touches the Moldavian territory up to its confluence with the Danube, and the Russian vessels of war shall not ascend the Danube beyond this confluence

If, therefore, by the terms of the treaties made be

tween the Czars and the Sultans, there is anything clear and incontestible, it is that the Moldovalic principalities constitute an integral part of the Ottoman empire; and the protectorate devolved on Russis by the organic regulation of 1834; only permits the Russians to occupy the principalities in common with the Turks, to reestablish order there, and to cause the constitution to be executed.

In sum, and as we have before said, "the entrace of the Russians into Jassy is a formal violation of treaties and an undoubted act of hostility, which gives the Sultan the right to repel force by force, and to make an appeal to his allies to aid him efficaciously in the defence of his territory, unjusty invaded, and in the maintenance of sworn faith. Will the Sultan make use of that evident right which he possesses to appeal to the good faith of his allies, who certainly would not fail him? This is a new aspect of the question. Although there is in the East a common situation made for all the European powers by the treaty of 1831, in this sense, that the governments which signed that treaty are all interested in and piedged to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, it must, however, be admitted that the situation of Turkey is altogether special, and that her government is more engaged in the matter than any one else. Prance and England have, in fact, only their fleets at Constantinople, but the Turks have their national existence, and the Sultan his empire. From that difference of sication there results for Turkey a greater amoent of liberty in the choice of the means to be employed for the best defence of her Latiory and of her independence. France, like England, is acting in the East for a third party, conjointly with other part es co-interested. It would be to assume a gravitious and dangerous responsibility to weightheavily more than a consequence of the facts which are of a nature to call for their intervention. The decision to be come to after the act of hostility of the Russians must consequently

ing that we will not discuss it. Should war burst out. France will apply herself to it without fear, after having entered on it without boasting. It is a great thing for States as for individuals to have in their favor duty in the present time and history in the future. A portion of the French press, a moment led astray by the permicious councils of party spirit, has returned to the dictates of common sense and of patriotism. Thus, the Assemblee Nationale plainly admits that the passage of the Pruth by the Russians is a violation of treaties, but it is much mistaken in affirming that the passage of the Dardanelles by the allied fleets would be another. Treaties close the Dardanelles to the allied fleets in time of peace, which seem sto signify that they open them in time of war. Besides, the Dardanelles are closed in the interest of the Porte, which also, without doubt, implies that the Porte itself can open them to those persons who come to defend her against an unjust aggression. All Europe is unantimous in admitting the mederation and leyalty which the allies of Turkey have evinced in this lamentable difference. France, in particular, is entitled to be proud of the part which the government of the Emperor has traced out for her, for it may be boldly affirmed, whatever happens that France would derive from war less damage, than any other people."

The Manifesto of Nicholas of Russia—Its Po-

The Manifesto of Nicholas of Russia-Its Po-

The manifesto of the Emperor of Russia on his causes of difference with the Ottom in empire, which we publishe sleewhere, was promulgated on the 28th of June, only one day after orders had been despatched to the Russian similes to cross the Pruth. At the same time we learn by a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated yesterday, that the Pruth has actually been passed at Leova by the corps destined for the occupation of Wallachia, and it seven stated that General Gortschakoff would arrive this day at Bucharest. The decisive step is therefore at length taken, and the hesitation hitherto shown by the Russian government has given way to rapid and vigorous action. Indeed, the publication of the manifesto is a distinct proof that the Emperor has taken his course, and we must now form our opinion of his pelicy from his own (declarations.) If his manifesto is intended solely as an appeal to the fanaticism of the Emperor's subjects, it may serve that purpose, for it breathes throughout the spirit of religious intolerance and ecclesiastical domination; but not a word is to be found in it which can be interpreted to establish a case of war, according to the laws and usages of the civilized powers of Europe. Not a fact is adduced on which any such case of war, can be founded—not a principle is invoked which is not repurpent to that policy which has hitherto been the basis of the pence subsisting between Russia and the Porte. It starts from the assumption that there is identify between that church of which the Emperor of Russia is the head of the church in his dominions, but is not the head of the church in his dominions, but is not the head of the church in this country, can claim to be regarded as head of the Protestant churches all the accuses the Porte of having peridiously broken an oath, by which is meant that the Porte, having granted a certain firman of privileges to the Greek church, was induced, by the ill advised influence of the French ambassador, to revoke that firman such an act may be with the insulation of t er blindness and stubbornness desires to oppress it he either uses words without a meaning, or he con templates actions which none of his allegation

he either uses words without a meaning, or he contemplates actions which none of his allegations justity.

The important consideration attached to this manifesto is not, however, its effect on the rest of Europe, but on the subjects of the Russian crown and the members of the Russian church, to whom it is directly, if not exclusively, addressed. There lies, we fear, its chief danger. To a people and a priesthood like the Russian, arguments and proofs of public law are of small value in support of their traditional desires and their claims to spiritual ascendancy. "With a foll assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the orthodox faith," are the words of this manifesto which will resonnd through the Empire. It is the cry or a crusade raised a mong a people who are still of the age of the crusaders. It is an appeal to sentiments which so rational government would excite, unless it is prepared to give them an amount of satisfaction which, in this instance, Russia cannot command, until she has dictated terms, not only to the Perte, but to every independent State in Europe. We are assured by competent witnesses that already the feelings of the Russian public are so instaned that at St. Petersburg the government is biamed, not for its violence, but for its mederation, and surprise has been expressed at the artifices of language still employed to temperand qualify the published declarations of the government. But the spinion of the public in Russia is very much what the government allows it or wishes it to be, and we sannot conceive a more weighty and grievous responsibility than that of throwing fresh fuel on this smouldering fire.

England.

THE FLERT AT SPITHEAD—NAVAL FRETARATIONS FOR WAR—OPERATIVE STRIKES—ROYAL MOVEMENTS—IMPORT OF FRECIOUS METALS—ARRIVAL OF THE SOVERFIGN OF THE SEAS, ETC.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were to review the great fleet at Spithead on Thursday the 7th inst. The Queen would be accompanied by the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia and other personages. The spectacle was expected to be one of unusual effect, as the fleet comprised eight line of battle ships, nine heavy frigates, and sundry smaller steam vessels. The fleet was anchored in line of battle in three divisions, and presented a magnificent and imposing appearance.

Several more line of battle ships were being got ready for sea, and would soon, with other steamers and frigates from the Portsmouth fleet, be held in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to the Baltic, in case political events should take such a turn as to render the measure necessary. The fleet, with its additions, weald comprise upwards of thirty ships of the largest class, having on board four months stores and provisions.

A grand sham fight took place at the military camp at Chobham on the 2d inst., which was attended by his Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who was surrounded by a brilliant staff of French officers in full uniform.

The Prince of Wales was convalescent.

The departure of the Queen and Prince Albert for Dublin was fixed for the 12th inst.

The King of Hanover left London on the 5th inst. for his capital.

The Bengal steamship sailed from Southampton on the 4th inst., with the mails for India, China and Australia, by the overland route. She took out £39, 000 in silver for India.

The total import of the precious metals into the kingdom, during the week ending July 2, was announced to be £937,000 sterling, or nearly five millions of dollars, of which £720,000 sterling was from Australia.

There is nothing in the reports of the English parliamentary intelligence that would be likely to

lions of dollars, of which £720,000 sterling was from Australia.

There is nothing in the reports of the English parliamentary intelligence that would be likely to interest our readers on this occasion.

On the 5th July the quarter's revenue returns were made up in London, and were the most favorable that had been published for many years. The increase for the quarter was no less than £1,146,635, and over the corresponding year £1,922,954.

In the manufacturing districts there had been an increase of strikes to some extent, and a lew of the people had commenced rioting on a small scale. Order was, however, quickly restored.

It is understood that credits, lately opened in London in favor of a member of the family of the Emperor of Russia, who was expected to have visited England in the course of the pre-ent summer, were withdrawn on the 4th inst., the visit having been alandeted.

From Paris there is no political news of importance, every matter of interest being cent red in the all-engressing Turkish question. The idea of war was generally scouted. The following is a resum of French commercial affairs, and contains some important information:—

The last has been a melancholy week in the commercial circles of Paris. The effect produced by the increasing difficulties of the Eastern question is felt in all branches of industry in France. The mannificutures have been described their purchases of raw minned as remarkable check. Fortation has experienced a remarkable check represents the supplemental control of the present state of uncertainty, which, if prolonged, will do more injury to trade than a regular declaration of war between Russia and Turkey. The foreign commission brokers in Paris have adjourned all their orders, or purchase merely patterns. The only foreign order-executed during the last fifteen days are for the United States and South America. The American purchases consist chiefly of silks and woollens, which have enabled the manufactures of these articles to give employment to their operatives. The other hranches of industry are doing little or process of the earliest of the control of the process of the earliest of the ear

months.

Amongst the late-t despatches sent from Paris to London, was the following:

It is stated that a telegraphic despatch has been sent to Toulon, ordering Admiral Hamelin to take his fleet to Constantinuole: but that, at the same time, there was no reason to supnose that the presence of the fleets at the Golden Huro implied that all hopes of a pacific arrangement were given up.

Spala.

MOVEMENTS—THE ECURSE CLOSED, ETC.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 20th at.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis were again rife. It
was even said that the President of the Council,
General Lersundi, had tendered his resignation. The
court was to return on the following day to Madrid,
when it was expected the truth of these rumors
would become known.

It was believed that Marshal Narvaez would shortly be recalled.

be recalled.

The Marquis of Viluma, lately appointed Am-seador of Spain to the French court, had arrived At Madrid.

Count de Montemolin had subscribed 20,000 reals towards the relief of the suffering population of Gallicie.

It being the festivity of St. Peter and St. Paul the

Bourse was closed.

A private telegraphic despatch from Madrid of the 30th of June states:

The Court returns this afternoon from Aranjuez. Her Majesty, Queen Christina, is about to quit for Dieppe for bathing.

The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the different Belgian Legations abroad, informing them that in accordance with the government, the Central Commission of statistics intended to convoke a general statistical Congress at Brussells for the 19th September next, in which the societies of all countries are invited to take part.

Germany.

F The Postampt Gazetee of Frankfort, under date of Cassel, 30th uit., says:—
The trial for high treason has been concluded; the jury returned a verdiet of "not guilty," on the main charge in favor of France or Winhelbleck and Procurator Alaborg.
M Winkelbleck was occlared guilty of having given cause for the proceedings, and condemned to the costs. The other persons accused viz. B. Heises and M. Wallach, who were tried by default, were found guilty of high treason without veroict of the jury, and condemned to imprisonment for five years, and to be deprived of the national cockade.

son without veroies of the jury, and condemned to imprisonment for five years, and to be deprived of the national cockade.

Areatria.

The Venice correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of July 1st, says:—

"Just to rave appearances, a small Russian corps will enter the principalities. Anatria will then employ her influence on the Emperor Nicholas. Who will, of source, be happy to listen to the friendly council of such a trusty ally." People in this part of the world have such a ridiculously high opinion of the power of Russis, that it would be no bad policy to show them that France and Freland have also some little influence when questions of European importance are to be disposed of. You have separately been informed that no one here believes in the possibility of a war, and this is simply because "the Western powers are well aware that they cancel successfully opaces Russia." The object of the Western ashinets cannot be to humiliare Russia, but to put an east of the criticality recurring arbitrary occupation of provinces, which, though under the protection of Russia are the vasuals and tribusiles of the Ports. It save his honor, his wajesty the Emperor Nicholas orders his troops to cross the Pruth. The dignity of his majesty the Suitan forb da his treating with the Russian exhibit as long as a single-foreign soldier is in the Danubias principalities. It is obtious enough that the present policy of Russia is to effect a compromise by means of Austia. Should the Western cabriets prove more firm in their support of Turkey than is expected, the Austrian government may possibly hist that in case of a war it would although enwillingly, be obliged to support Rusia. The Western powers are, however, too well informed of the exact position of Austrian army well have shough to do to keep all quiet, at home. Such a favorable opportunity of curbing the tampant ambition of Russia, will, in all likelihood, never present the fearly can it would altitude, the Austrian army will have shough to do to keep all qui